

Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and Arrangements

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	
Implementing Legislation	The North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act
Salmon Species	Chum, Coho, Pink, Sockeye, Chinook, Cherry, Steelhead
Parties	Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United States
Council(s) advisory role	No direct advisory role
Relevant FMP	None
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit direct fishing on salmon in the high seas. - Minimize salmon bycatch of U.S. origin in fisheries of other coastal EEZs, particularly off Russia. - Have a vigorous enforcement program to deter driftnet fishing for salmon in the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas. - Conduct research on salmon biological, migration, and intermixing of stocks in the ocean phases of salmon life. - Build a genetics baseline database of spawning stocks of salmon throughout the North Pacific Rim countries to identify continent of origin when taken in the high seas - Continue the Bering Sea and Aleutian Salmon International Survey (BASIS) research program as part of an integrated ecosystem program.

Pacific Salmon Treaty; Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	
Implementing Legislation	Pacific Salmon Treaty Act
Salmon Species	All Pacific salmon originating in the waters of one country which are subject to the interception by the other country (or affecting the management or biology of the stocks of the other country)
Parties	Canada, United States
Council(s) advisory role	None specified, however many people involved in Council process are also involved with the Commission process
Relevant FMP(s)	West Coast Salmon (PFMC); Coastal and High Seas Salmon Fishery off Alaska (NPFMC)
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully implement the newly revised provisions of Chapter 1 (Transboundary Rivers); Chapter 2 (Northern British Columbia and SE Alaska Chum, Sockeye, and Pink Salmon); Chapter 3 (Chinook Salmon); Chapter 5 (Coho Salmon) and Chapter 6 (Southern British Columbia and Washington State Chum Salmon) of Annex IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) with Canada. These chapters were successfully renegotiated within the Commission, approved by the Parties and put in place beginning Jan. 1, 2009 for 10 years. - Renegotiate the provisions of Chapter 4 (Fraser River Sockeye and Pink Salmon) of Annex IV of the PST, which expired at the end of 2010.

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	
Implementing Legislation	Northern Pacific Halibut Act
Species	Pacific Halibut
Parties	Canada, United States
Council(s) advisory role	<p>NPFMC advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimize bycatch by setting bycatch levels of halibut in BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. - Develop catch sharing plan for halibut bycatch in groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea and resolve sector participation on halibut in the Gulf of Alaska. <p>PFMC advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop catch sharing plan for Treaty, recreation, and commercial catch off WA.
Relevant FMP(s)	Groundfish Fishery of the Gulf of Alaska, Groundfish Fishery of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Area
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximize sustainable yield from Pacific halibut resource. - Minimize bycatch of Pacific halibut in groundfish fisheries. - Maintain cooperation on halibut management with Canada. - Maintain research capability for IPHC. - Maintain orderly commercial fisheries through IFQ system, and provide for Treaty and recreational shares of halibut catch quotas.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	
Implementing Legislation	<p>Tuna Conventions Act – applies to the 1949 Convention that established the IATTC</p> <p>Implementing legislation for the Antigua Convention, which provided updates to the 1949 Convention and went into effect on August 27, 2010, – has been drafted but has not been passed by Congress</p>
Species	<p>Tuna and tuna-like species (including yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack, albacore, and bluefin tunas, and billfish such as swordfish) and other species of fish taken by vessels fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the IATTC Convention Area.</p> <p>The IATTC Convention Area covers 50° N, 50° S, 150° W, and the coasts of the Americas.</p>
Parties	Belize, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Kiribati, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela
Cooperating Non-Parties or Cooperating Fishing Entities	Bolivia, Cook Islands
Council(s) advisory role	Council advises NMFS and the U.S. delegation to the IATTC in developing U.S. positions and proposed resolutions prior to IATTC meetings. After IATTC action(s), Council advises NMFS on implementation of IATTC resolutions in domestic fishing regulations, when appropriate. The Executive Directors of the Pacific and Western Pacific Councils, or one of their appointees, are also ex-officio members of the General Advisory Committee to the U.S. delegation to the IATTC meetings.
Relevant FMP(s)	U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (PFMC); Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region (WPFMC)
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure U.S. implementing legislation for the Antigua Convention. - Control purse seine vessel capacity. - Effective conservation and management of HMS stocks; in particular bigeye, yellowfin, North Pacific albacore, and Pacific bluefin tuna stocks. - Revise the IUU Vessel Listing procedures. - Adopt a multilateral trade measures resolution. - Minimize the interactions with and impacts to bycatch species. - Ecosystem Approach to Management. - Performance review of the Commission.

Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission (WCPFC)	
Implementing Legislation	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act
Species	Highly migratory stocks in the convention area (western and central Pacific, generally west of 150° W. long.)
Parties	Australia, China, Canada, Cook Islands, European Community, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu.
Participating Territories	American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna
Cooperating Non-Members	Belize, Indonesia, Senegal, Mexico, El Salvador
Council(s) advisory role	Councils advise NMFS in developing U.S. positions and proposed resolutions prior to WCPFC meetings. After WCPFC action(s), Councils advise NMFS on implementation of WCPFC resolutions in domestic fishing regulations.
Relevant FMP	Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region; U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species (PFMC);
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective conservation and management of HMS stocks, including bigeye and yellowfin tuna. - Minimize the interactions with and impacts to bycatch species. - Effective implementation of the WCPFC regional observer program - Adoption of a scheme to monitor and regulate transshipment - Implementation of the Commission's VMS program

Convention for the Conservation of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea (DONUT Pollock Convention)		
Implementing Legislation	Convention for the Conservation of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea	
Species	Pollock fishery resources in the convention area	
Parties	China, Japan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United States	
Council(s) Advisory role		None
Relevant FMP		None
Top U.S. Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate fisheries according to agreed benchmark pollock biomass levels that would trigger establishments of catch quotas. - Conduct pollock surveys in the Bogoslof Island area as a proxy of central Bering pollock biomass.

Atlantic Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)	
Implementing Legislation	Atlantic Tunas Convention Act
Species	Approximately 30 species, including large tunas (Atlantic bluefin, skipjack, yellowfin, albacore, bigeye); swordfish and billfishes (e.g., white marlin, blue marlin, sailfish, spearfish), mackerels (e.g., spotted Spanish mackerel, king mackerel); and small tunas (e.g., black skipjack, frigate tuna, and Atlantic bonito)
Parties	48
Council(s) advisory role	ICCAT Advisory Committee includes the Chairs (or their designees) of the New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico FMCs
Relevant FMP	Atlantic HMS
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seek adoption of a fins naturally attached requirement. - Establish science based management measures for western Atlantic bluefin and albacore tunas, North Atlantic swordfish, and other stocks to ensure sustainability, including rebuilding, where needed, while protecting U.S. fishing interests, including quota allocations. -Take steps to improve compliance and reduce IUU fishing by ICCAT members and non-members, including by improving MCS measures for tracking bluefin tuna electronically and enhancing VMS requirements. - Strengthen ICCAT including clarifying the scope of the Convention regarding sharks and the ecosystem more broadly.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	
Implementing Legislation	Atlantic Salmon Convention Act (1982)
Species	Migratory stocks of Atlantic salmon north of 36° N. Lat.
Parties	Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Union, Norway, Russian Federation, United States
Council(s) advisory role	Commissioners may consult with appropriate fishery management councils and other interested parties, as they consider appropriate; as a matter of practice, the U.S. Section includes the Chair (or designee) of the New England FMC
Relevant FMP and related	Atlantic Salmon Also, U.S. Atlantic salmon populations are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as endangered; a conservation and recovery program is in place per ESA requirements.
Top U.S. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain strict limits on (and if possible reduce catches in) the West Greenland mixed stock fishery to minimize harvest of ESA listed endangered U.S. salmon populations. - Seek improvements in fishery monitoring and data reporting for the West Greenland fishery. - Improve scientific monitoring of St. Pierre and Miquelon interceptory fishery and if possible reduce catches, consistent with the scientific advice from ICES. - Take steps to increase accountability and transparency in how Parties are complying with the agreements and resolutions adopted by NASCO for the protection and rational management of wild stocks, including with regard to fisheries management, aquaculture and related activities, and habitat protection.